

SKETCHES OF OUR NOMINEES.

HON. JOHN T. RICH.

The republican nominee for governor, is essentially a man of the people. His early life was spent between the plow handles. His farm of 300 acres in Elba township, Lapeer county, with its well-cultivated fields and comfortable buildings, is the pride of the neighborhood. The father of John T. Rich was a native of rock-ribbed Vermont, but realizing that a man could never be a successful son of toil on a farm of soil he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where John was born. When John was five years old the family returned. Two years later, his mother having died, young John was sent alone to Michigan to live with relatives. The following year his father came on and purchased the farm where the popular republican gubernatorial candidate has since lived. Mr. Rich was married May 13, 1865, to Miss Lucretia Winslow, of Atlas, Genesee county. For nearly thirty years since his marriage he has lived, with his good helpmate, the quiet, home life of the farmer. By constant study of the various phases of farming



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he has not only succeeded in developing his broad acres, "laying up a penny for a rainy day," but he has risen step by step in the estimation of his neighbors and the people of the state until to-day as for many years past he stands as a representative farmer and man of Michigan.

Once he has sought him. Mr. Rich has been a frequent officeholder, but it is a fact that in nearly every instance the place has sought the man, and not the man the place. Honors have been conferred upon him without solicitation. When asked a young man his neighbors manifested their appreciation of his sterling worth by electing him for four successive years to represent them on the county board of supervisors, an office of no financial profit but of considerable responsibility. His colleagues discovered the existence of that good judgment and sense of fairness which characterized his later public life and for the last two years of his connection with the board—in 1871 and 1872—made him their chairman. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature from the first district of Lapeer county. During his membership of the house, covering an unusually long period of six years, he served on some of the most important committees. He was chairman of the committee on Agriculture, college, a recognition of his prominence among the farmers; chairman of the very important committee on state affairs and member of the committees on engrossment and enrollment and state public school. During the session of 1877 and 1879 he occupied the exceedingly honorable and responsible position of speaker of the house. He achieved an enviable reputation both as legislator and parliamentarian, making his mark as well for his sound common sense as for his ability as a presiding officer, in which capacity none of his decisions were ever overruled. In the chair he was affable, agreeable and courteous, and easily and completely commanded the respect of all for his ability, promptness in making decisions and his fairness.

In the republican state convention of 1880 Mr. Rich, in common with Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Hon. Francis R. Stockbridge, Rice A. Beal, of Washburn, Hon. Chas. T. Gorman, of Calhoun, and David H. Jerome, of Saginaw, was a candidate for gubernatorial honors. But Mr. Jerome, being chosen on the tenth ballot, had no warmer support or firmer friends than his election than Mr. Rich, who was always true to his party, has invariably been found in the thickest of the fight, no matter who the nominee was. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Rich was elected to the state senate, and here again his reputation for efficiency and conscientiousness in the performance of every duty was seen in his appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on finance and appropriations, a most important committee in that it is called upon to scrutinize the expenditures of public funds. With such a man as John T. Rich on guard in this position little danger would there be that extravagance would be known. He was also a member of the committee on state house of correction.

His Career in Congress.

His congressional career was characterized by his faithfulness and assiduity in the performance of every duty that distinguished him at Lansing. Although a member for only one term, and consequently with no opportunity to make himself especially prominent, his career at Washington was nevertheless honorable and intelligent. He came to the front as an advocate of the agricultural interests of the country.

Returning home Mr. Rich settled down to farm life again, devoting himself to his occupation and to the various phases of farm life, sheep raising, etc., in which he had always been active. He has been and is still vice president of the National Wool Growers' association, president of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' association, and as such was appointed as a delegate to make a report before the committee on ways and means of congress in behalf of the wool-growing industry. He is also president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Lapeer county. He was elected president of the State Agricultural society in 1890 and his splendid management caused his reelection in 1891. He has also been treasurer of the National Northeastern Agricultural society from its organization to the present time. All these positions of honor have fallen to him without solicitation and solely because of his prominence in the field he represented. He was chairman of the republican state conventions in the spring of 1879 and the spring of 1891, and chairman of the senatorial caucus in 1891, when Mr. Conger was elected United States senator.

Filled Responsible Positions.

In 1890 Secretary of the Treasury Foster, recognizing Mr. Rich as an authority on wool matters, appointed him a member of a commission to revise the standard wool samples of the government, a work in which he is still engaged. He has recently been appointed as a member of a committee to

classify the wool samples for the world's fair. Both of these positions are technical and honorific rather than remunerative. Gov. Luce, appreciating his ripe experience as a public man and his good sense and judgment, voluntarily appointed him state railroad commissioner in 1887 and reappointed him two years later. The duties of no position he was ever called upon to fill were executed more creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the state and all parties concerned than those of this very important office. His thorough and conscientious administration of the responsible duties of the office won him the respect of the state and managements of Michigan and the confidence and regard of the employees of the lines. His habit of personally making investigations and associating with them and sincerely remembering them afterwards made him so popular that a delegation of the employees went to Gov. Rice in 1889 and requested Mr. Rich's reappointment. At no time was there ever a complaint made of any unjust decisions or of any that favored the railroads as against the people.

Mr. Rich is in the prime of life, of a genial and sunny nature, affable and approachable. He is just six feet tall, weighs in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds and is a picture of splendid physical manhood, the result of a thoroughly temperate and happy life. His commanding presence and well knit figure, a florid complexion, bright eye and pleasant smile, make him an attractive figure wherever he may be. And yet, with all his strong individuality, no characteristic is more pronounced than his retiring disposition, his modesty and his plain, unassuming manner of dress and speech. He is a conversationalist and possessed of a fund of good humor that makes him exceedingly agreeable. Mr. Rich is a friend to his friends, honest and straightforward in all his relations with his fellow-man, and no one ever charged him with duplicity in the slightest degree. A man of simplicity, sincerity and integrity, double dealing and faithlessness would be entirely foreign to him. These qualities of perfect honesty and sincerity in all his dealings are the corner stones of his unbounded popularity.



HON. JOHN T. RICH.

The popular and eloquent young republican who is the republican nominee for lieutenant governor is preeminently fitted for the duties which will fall to his lot as the presiding officer of the next state senate. He is a native of Michigan having been born at Romeo, Macomb county, September 27, 1858. He is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from the Romeo high school in the class of 1877; was a student at Oberlin college, Ohio, for one year and at Amherst college, Massachusetts, for three years, '78 to '81. Later he was a clerk in the law department of the Chicago & Northwest railroad for one year. He purchased the Cadillac News and Express in 1882, and has since conducted it with signal ability in connection with his law practice for several years. He is now an honored resident of Cadillac. Mr. Giddings was elected to the state senate in 1886 and again in 1888, in both instances by large majorities. During both terms he was one of the most conscientious and painstaking members, as he was one of the most eloquent and effective of debaters. In the latter session his popularity was attested by his selection as temporary president of the body, a position which he filled with dignity and success. He has held no office except that of state senator.

HON. JOHN W. JOCHIM.

It has always been said, and truly, of the Scandinavian people, that wherever they are, in the old world or in the new, they are noted for their honesty, loyalty, and these rich qualities belong to all classes. They are always reliable, and nothing but good can be said of them. Those who have been associated with them in the mining industry and elsewhere have found them true blue at all times, thrifty, progressive, and a people this country will ever be ready to welcome.

Substantiating the above the republican Scandinavian of the upper peninsula of Michigan have been offered a place upon the state ticket, a fitting recognition of past services and those which are likely to be extended in future.

After much ardent and zealous persuasion from friends of all nationalities,



HON. JOHN W. JOCHIM.

Mr. John W. Jochim, of Ishpeming, was finally induced to permit his name to go before the people as a candidate for the office of secretary of state, and his unanimous nomination was not only the enthusiastic support he received from his section of the state, but his own popularity as well. In the year 1890 Mr. Jochim, then twenty-four years of age, arrived in Ishpeming, and like most of the Scandinavians who sought this mining field, he first found a place upon the stock piles of iron ore. Of giant stature, his great strength and pleasing manner soon made him a host of friends. It was hard work, especially to one who had put in eight years at school in Vadssta and Linköping, followed by a term of four years in the agricultural school in Stockholm. But he cheerfully accepted it, and in a year had obtained a position as clerk in a responsible hardware firm, and in 1874 started in the law office of J. W. Jochim, which he has since persisted in with great success, possessing now one of the largest stores of that kind in this

portion of the state, won by honest dealing, though understanding and earnest application. In politics Mr. Jochim has always been a republican and a prominent one. And while he has always spent his time and money in advancing the best interests of his party, he has never allowed his name to be used in connection with office outside of municipal ones. In the latter connection he has served as alderman, member of the school board, etc., all with credit to himself and friends. The latter now desire his nomination to one of the principal offices in the state, and Iron Ore is in a hearty accord with the move. Mr. Jochim has earned it and has the necessary qualifications to properly fill it.

Merit such as is shown by Mr. Jochim should be justly recognized by his nomination. Although a delicate matter in so far as our candidate himself is concerned, from Ore could mention much of Mr. Jochim's liberality to those who are in need, as also of his liberal donations to churches, schools and charitable institutions. His name is always attached, followed by good round figures, to every subscription list for any worthy cause. Mr. Jochim is a perfect type of a gentleman who appreciates the honor of being an American citizen born in Sweden, and he, as secretary of state, would be an honor to both.

HON. JOHN G. BERRY.

Republican nominee for commissioner of the state land office, was born in New York city, December 13, 1838. At the age of fifteen he removed to Lake Superior, where he engaged in exploring and mining, and one year was in the government survey of the lands lying adjacent to the Montreal river, which on Lake Superior divides Michigan and Wisconsin. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Berry was working in the Ogima mine near Ontonagon. He enlisted in 1861, and was assigned to the Lake Superior Light Guard, which afterwards became Company A, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he remained for the war in the same company and regiment. He served as a private, corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant and captain, was in the Third brigade, First division Fifth army corps, and was in all the engagements of the army of the Potomac from the time of enlistment to the surrender of Appomattox. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was wounded in the right arm by a minnie ball. He received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private at the commencement of the war. He returned to his old home on the upper peninsula, and in a few weeks was again at work at the Ogima mine as engineer of the stamp mill. In the spring of 1866 he accepted a position as clerk in a large wholesale hardware store in Detroit and subsequently engaged in real estate business in that city.

In 1878 he removed to Osego county and engaged in farming, sawmill and grist mill business. Mr. Berry has been identified with the G. A. R. ever since its establishment, was first commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Osego county, and has since been elected to several state and national encampments several times and president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' association of northern Michigan. He spent his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Has been a republican ever since.

In 1888 he was elected to the state senate by a vote of 4,586 to 4,211 for

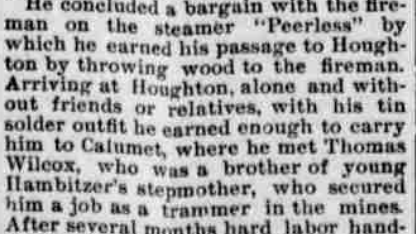


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James E. Holcomb, democrat, showing his popularity in the district which at that time democratic Mr. Berry was present in the general store business at Vanderbilt and working a new farm which he has cleared up at Berryville. During Mr. Berry's long residence in Osego county he has won an enviable reputation as a man of strict integrity.

HON. JOSEPH F. HAMBITZER.

Republican candidate for state treasurer, was born in Fon Du Lac, Wis., December 13, 1856, from where he removed with his parents when three years old to Grant county, Wis. His parents were Germans. When three years old his mother died and his father three years later married an English lady. At the age of fourteen, with two dollars in his pocket and a prospectus of the History of the French and Prussian war, young Hambitzer started out to make his way in the world. Being too young to make a successful book agent, he purchased a lamp alcohol and a bundle of wire solder and defrayed his expenses by means of mending tin-ware among the farmers and residents of the villages. In the fall of 1876, while at Milwaukee, he decided to go to the Michigan School Teachers' association, one of the strongest associations in the state. As township superintendent and county examiner he has had intimate relations with the common school system, and as an institute



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He concluded a bargain with the fireman on the steamer "Peerless" by which he earned his passage to Houghton by throwing wood to the fireman. Arriving at Houghton, alone and without friends or relatives, with his tin solder outfit he earned enough to carry him to Calumet, where he met Thomas Wilcox, who was brother of young Hambitzer's stepmother, who secured him a job as a trapper in the mines. After several months hard labor handling rock and coal, by evening practice he became familiar with the use of the hammer and drill, and later was given a contract with a partner and became a full-fledged miner. While at Calumet he devoted his spare moments to study and later attended an examination securing a certificate which authorized him to teach. He secured one of the district schools in Franklin township, where he taught for two years, after which he accepted a position as a post office clerk in Hancock and was two years later promoted to the position of assistant postmaster. He remained in the post office years, during which time, by his kind disposition and courteous manners, he endeared himself to all classes, especially the miners and laborers, whom he always made a special effort to please and feel at ease. When Cleveland was elected, Mr. Hambitzer, feeling that his position was anything but permanent, resigned and accepted a position in the law office of Chandler, Grant & Gray, of Houghton, of which firm Justice Claudius R. Grant was then a member.

Here he acted as stenographer, book-keeper and general utility man, remaining two years, when, about ready for admission to the bar, he was nominated for the office of treasurer of Houghton county and elected by an overwhelming majority against Mathew Vanorden, who defeated the republican candidate in the previous election. He was renominated by his



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party for the second term and on an informal ballot in the democratic convention received a majority of the votes. At the close of the term he was chosen cashier of the Superior savings bank of Hancock, which position he now holds. At the republican state convention in the fall of 1891, he was nominated amid great enthusiasm on the first ballot. His contest was so fairly and honorably made that he won the admiration of his opponents. Mr. Hambitzer is 34 years of age, is married, Miss Emma Nichols, a Hancock girl, with whom he and two small daughters reside in Hancock.

Of him the South Ste. Marie News says: "Joseph F. Hambitzer is a typical example of the young 'State Superior' self-made man, and there is not a German in the entire state of Michigan who will not think more of the republican ticket with his name on it."



HON. EUGENE A. WILSON.

The very best of a home on the farm when out of school. By teaching district schools during the winter, and by working on the farm during the summer, and by borrowing money, he managed to complete the full classical course at the Michigan State Normal in June, 1879.

The next fall he took charge of the schools at Mount Pleasant, Mich., and has been continuously engaged as superintendent of schools in various parts of the state ever since. During 1890 and 1891 he assumed charge of the schools of Lapeer county, and raised the standard of the schools of that county very much, but was legislated out of office by the "squawbills" in the spring of 1891. Being offered the superintendency of the Paw Paw schools the same year, he accepted, and in 1892 placed the schools of Paw Paw on the university list of schools, so that graduates are now admitted to all courses of that institution without further examination. The Paw Paw school board, recognizing his ability, contracted with him for the next two years as superintendent of their school. Mr. Wilson's work as an educator and worker at teachers' institutes throughout the state has been eminently successful. If chosen to the position for which he is nominated, he will bring a ripe scholarship and an extended experience to aid him in the duties incumbent upon him, and will faithfully fulfill the trust imposed upon him by the republican party of Michigan.

HON. STANLEY W. TURNER. The republican nominee for auditor general, is another who is particularly fitted for the duties of the important office to which he will, in November, be chosen. He was born at North Fairfield, O., June 15, 1841, and moved with his parents to Hillsdale county, Mich., in 1851. Later he studied at Hillsdale college, and when he broke out was one of the first to go to the front. He enlisted as a private in the First Michigan sharpshooters; was promoted to a captaincy and was captured at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg. After the war he moved to Ingham county and studied law with Hon. H. R. Henderson. He was elected county clerk of that county in 1866, and in 1868 and 1870 was again recognized by his party by being elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He was chairman of the republican county committee of Ingham county for eight years. In 1877 he removed to Roscommon county, where he has since resided and where he has been engaged in practicing law and in dealing in Michigan and Arkansas pine lands.

HON. HENRY B. PATTENGILL.

Nominee for superintendent of public instruction, is a native of Osego county, N. Y. He is forty years of age, the son of a Baptist clergyman, and has been a resident of Michigan since 1865. He received his common school education in the village of Osego, and the public schools of Litchfield and Hudson, Mich. In 1874 he was graduated from the literary department of our state university, being class prophet and one of the commencement speakers. From 1874 to 1884 he was superintendent of the village schools in St. Louis and Ithaca, Mich. During eight years of this time he was president of the Great Lakes Teachers' association, one of the strongest associations in the state. As township superintendent and county examiner he has had intimate relations with the common school system, and as an institute

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Mr. Pattengill is well known, probably as editor and proprietor of the Moderator, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the interests of education. He has had charge of it for the past seven years, and has made it a medium of seeing it grow from a circulation of 1,200 to one of 5,000. By publishing an inexpensive "History of Michigan," and a "Civil Government of Michigan," he has helped make our state better known and better loved; by publishing "The Knapsack," a little song book, he has led our girls and boys to sing with zest our national airs.



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worker for fifteen years he has become acquainted in nearly every county of the state. In 1880 to 1889 Mr. Pattengill filled the vacancy of assistant professor in English at the agricultural college, but, being at the same time editor of the Michigan School Moderator, he criticised severely an action of the board of control and severed his connection with the college. Mr. Pattengill is well known, probably as editor and proprietor of the Moderator, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the interests of education. He has had charge of it for the past seven years, and has made it a medium of seeing it grow from a circulation of 1,200 to one of 5,000. By publishing an inexpensive "History of Michigan," and a "Civil Government of Michigan," he has helped make our state better known and better loved; by publishing "The Knapsack," a little song book, he has led our girls and boys to sing with zest our national airs.

During the past seven years Mr. Pattengill, in pursuing his business as editor of the Moderator, has traveled 50,000 miles, visited 3,000 school rooms in seventy of our eighty-five counties, made 322 addresses, and made the acquaintance of thousands of school-masters and schoolmistresses. He is full of days work, has ideas of his own on the topics of the day, and is not afraid to express them. While not an office seeker nor professional politician, he believes it every man's duty to be interested in politics. He has always been a republican and always takes a hand in the campaigns to help the party of his belief.

HON. EUGENE A. WILSON.

Republican candidate for member of the state board of education, was born at Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Mich., September 21, 1854. William H. Wilson, his father, still works and resides on the farm of two hundred acres at Ridgeway, purchased from the government in the spring of 1831 by Robert Wilson, his grandfather.

Eugene A. Wilson was sent to the district school at Ridgeway, and afterwards to the high school at Tecumseh by his parents, where he graduated in 1875. After completing his course in high school he was obliged to fight for himself so far as his future education was concerned, although having



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HON. GERRITT J. DIEKEMA.

The republican nominee for attorney general, is one of the distinguished Hollanders of the state, and one of the most popular republicans in Michigan. He was born in Holland, Ottawa county, where he still resides, March 27, 1839. His parents removed from the Netherlands and settled in that place in 1848. Mr. Diekema received his education at Hope college, from which institution he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1861. In the fall of that year he began the study of law at the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department in 1863. He at once began the practice of his profession at Holland.

In 1864, as a representative of his class, he delivered the annual alumni oration before the Law Alumni association of the university. On October 27, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary E. Alcott, of Holland. Mr. Diekema has been school inspector and is at present city attorney of Holland. He was elected to the legislature in 1868, '88 and '90 and at the opening of the session of '89 was elected to the responsible position of speaker of the house.

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Be reduced or should this surplus be maintained? Jefferson pointedly asked: "Shall we suppress the imports and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufacturers?" For himself he recommended that "the imports be maintained" and that the surplus created "should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education." If the constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to.

"When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system, the democrats showed a most generous appreciation of the question and gave their support so long as the republicans refused to accept it, but when the republicans came to approve it the democrats support vanished, and instead of favoring we find the democratic national convention passing a resolution hostile to the system.

A Striking Contrast.

"But in spite of the democratic opposition we have attained through reciprocity a new and valuable trade and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have these articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give without cost and without charge would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, in San Domingo and the five central American states, and to a minor degree in Australia and Germany—all in exchange for the articles which we had intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the states if every article before it was put on the free list had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years. And that neglect has cost the government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars. This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles otherwise destined to be put on the free list. The democratic party think it is a discredit and they make the effort, apparently for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it.

"With all its calamities the war brought us one great blessing—a national currency. There are many who will say that it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Before the war we had the worst currency system in any enlightened nation in the world. The state banks were thoroughly irresponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the United States, wherever the currency failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the people.

Widened Currency.

"No one was responsible for their failure but the state banks were often truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits. Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. The banks